THE WOMAN'S

# DREADNOUGHT

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## OLD AGE PENSIONERS AT THE HOUSE

On Monday, August 21st, the Workers' Suffrage Federation arranged for a party of twenty old age pensioners to visit the House of Commons. The old people desired to urge Parliament to increase the pension to 10s. a week, and to reduce the commencing age to 65 years.

Some of the company were very feeble, and it was a long, toilsome journey for them from their homes to the meeting place at Old Ford, and then down to Mile End Station. The train journey from Mile End to Westminster Bridge was rather a terrifying experience to some of the old ladies, and climbing up and down the steps was a very difficult business. One old lady, who is nearly ninety years of age, is partially paralysed and can only walk very slowly with the aid of her stick. Another suffers from asthma, but all were eager to go to the House of Commons to state their case. None of them had ever been to the House of Commons before. They were full of interest in everything, and one old gentleman remarked that the deputation would be an education to Members of Parliament.

Mr. Yeo, Mr. Crooks, Sir William Byles, Mr. Tom Richardson, and others came out to talk to the old people in St. Stephen's Hall. Mr. Hogge kindly provided tea on the terrace for them. Members of Parliament asked them how they lived, and they explained the mystery of existence on 5s. a week as well as they could.

One old lady's budget is as follows:—

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Rent ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 3 |
| Bread ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 8½ |
| Fish ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 2 |
| ½ lb. tea and 1 lb. sugar ... ... ... | 0 | 11 |
| Coal and wood ... ... ... ... | 0 | 0 |
| Soap and soda, matches, etc. ... ... | 0 | 6 |
| | 5 | 0½ |

One old man, aged 74, has a wife aged 68, and both have to live on his pension; their son pays the rent, which is 3s. 6d. a week. The 5s. is spent as follows:—

PENSIONERS AT WESTMINSTER

| | s | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Bread ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 4 |
| 3 oz. of tea ... ... ... ... | 0 | 4½ |
| 1 lb. sugar ... ... ... ... | 0 | 5 |
| 1 lb. split peas ... ... ... ... | 0 | 3½ |
| 1 quart paraffin oil ... ... ... ... | 0 | 3 |
| ½ cwt. coal ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| 4 lbs. potatoes ... ... ... ... | 0 | 3 |
| Onions ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 1½ |
| | 5 | 0½ |

Soap and other necessaries are got by eating less, or if someone gives them a few pence.

An old man of 79 years spends his 5s. as follows:—

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Rent ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| Bread ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| Tea, cocoa, and sugar ... ... ... | 0 | 10½ |
| Margarine ... ... ... ... | 0 | 2 |
| ¼ cwt. coals ... ... ... ... | 0 | 6 |
| Wood ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 2 |
| Oil ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 3 |
| He pays a woman for washing and cleaning for him ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| | 5 | 11½ |

He admitted that the sum adds up to 11½d. too much, but said that he generally has to go without some of the things put down. This is what he aims at. Sometimes friends give him a few pence to make it possible. Some of the old people have to pay 3s. for a room, indeed, this is the rent usually charged in the district for a small unfurnished room. However hard they pinch, most of the pensioners find that they have to go almost without food on the latter days of the week. Clothes they cannot buy, and many of them are suffering sorely from rheumatism because they cannot get woollen underclothing.

## INCIDENTS OF REBELLION: By SIR FRANCIS VANE

It will always be looked upon by me as the most courageous act of a varied life, when but a fortnight after poor Skeffington had been murdered by an officer under my command, I ventured to call on his widow. It was with many heart searchings that I took this step, but some force outside me impelled me to do it. In this expedition it was my good fortune to be helped by a curly-haired little boy, whom I found outside the house. Without much difficulty, we became friends, and he led me into the presence of one whom, at the time I thought, as still, I think, to be a very noble and grievously injured woman. She received me gravely, and I told my story: that the act had been committed without my knowledge, and without even a report reaching me of the arrest of the three victims. That as soon as I had been made aware of what had happened, which I learned on the evening of the occurrence, through an old woman calling me a murderer, I had gone straight to the Commanding Officer of the troops in Barracks, and said some very straight words to him. To be honest, it is only fair to say that he was as much distressed as I was myself, but, in my opinion, he made a fatal mistake by not at once placing the officer under arrest. Yet I do not believe that the blame rests with him, for I am fairly certain that he had his orders. At any rate, as Mrs. Skeffington was told, finding that they intended to hush up the matter, I had, as soon as the Rebellion had been quelled, gone myself to London and reported the matter to Lord Kitchener. Naturally, she was told that the object of my visit was to lend her every possible assistance, and I hope I effected this act of expiation.

It was, indeed, an exciting time, this week of Revolution, pathetic to me, seeing that I was obliged to fight my countrymen in my native City. Yet, candidly, I could not help admiring these brave rebel boys who were out to fight for an impossible ideal—or, at least, an ideal temporarily impracticable. I put aside all the flap-doodle we hear about the sin of rebellion. Where would most of the horror stricken hypocrites who tell us that rebellion is sinful be now if their ancestors had never rebelled? As I told one of them recently, "that but for our Revolution he would be a serf (instead of a particularly wealthy stock-jobber), and probably I should have been his lord." Nor could my objection be directed against an Irish Revolution *per se*, for had not my own grandfather gone out in '98 against the Union—and, earlier still, had not those Ulster "Loyalists" rebelled against their lawful King and fought their brethren of the South in support of the Dutch Pretender William?

No, I had no illusions or prejudices, but I realised that the time chosen was a bad one, and that the Sinn Feiners were injuring the cause of Ireland, which is very dear to me.

The fighting of the rebels was, as far as my experience goes, straight and courageous, and though they shot at me once at about three yards, they missed, so I bear no malice.

There were some striking facts in this trouble which are worthy of note:—

1. That the populace generally were not in sympathy with the rebels; had they been we should have had a much harder time.

2. That it was almost impossible to keep the neutral civilians away from the streets, even when the firing was serious. They must be much more fond of bullets than is the writer!

3. That many of the English soldiers who came over to our assistance were completely ignorant of the conditions of the struggle, and looked upon all the Irish as rebels.

4. That quite a number of senior officers, who were old enough to know better, lost their heads, or their morality, or both.

5. And that there was a clique of men who clearly encouraged indiscriminate shooting for the nefarious purpose of making the rebellion appear as badly as possible in the eyes of the world, so that they might use it as an argument against Home Rule. I cannot here go into proving these statements. This will be done in another place, but they are my convictions.

May I end by giving a short account of the funniest little battle of many I have taken part in. Suddenly came to us at Portobello Barracks the news that a munition and supply convoy had been held up by the rebels and the horses stampeded, not more than two miles away. So we collected all the available men, which were a mighty mixed lot, there being represented five different regiments, six Irish Constabulary, and one sailor! I had five officers of various corps with me also. We doubled out to the battling, and when we came up with the convoy in the South Circular Road, we found the enemy firing from some hundreds of yards on both sides of it, and I sent out two parties to drive them off. There were quite a number of our men there when we arrived, and as there seemed to be enough to tackle with the foe at that point, I pushed on the main body of my men to a high bridge over a canal. There I was instructed to take over the attack on the South Dublin Union Workhouse, part of which was occupied by the enemy, a proud green flag flying over the buildings. As soon as I had reconnoitred the position the men were deployed in a field and orchard about 350 yards from the enemy house. At the last moment, up came the youngest looking of boy subalterns—afterwards christened my War Baby—saying "Sir, won't you take me with you?" Get some men and come along, I told him—and he came. We advanced with slight loss to within 150 yards, keeping up a heavy fire, and then I detached our right covering party to make a flank attack in that direction. To do this we had to go through some buildings, the first of which was a convent. The nuns were on their knees, and, having assured them they would come to no harm, I proceeded with the men through some narrow passages until we came to a place which afterwards was called dead man's alley. It was rather a tough place, for it was commanded for its whole length of 50 yards by a large barricaded window, from which very good shooting emanated. With the greatest care we rushed through one at a time, losing some, but came into a ward through a door, in which were a crowd of epileptic inmates, all shrieking and gibbering. Through these rooms we got right up to the wall of the house of the rebels, and, having a pick axe brought, we proceeded to make an entry. In the meantime, another party had been sent, under two officers, into a coke store and bakery, whence they could throw bombs through the windows. They had a hot time of it, losing four out of thirteen.

Suddenly, in the middle of all the shooting and bombing, right in the line of fire, appearing from nowhere, came two poor old men, one on crutches. I was in deadly fear for their lives, and stopped the shooting, which also did the rebels, and they were bundled into safety. Eventually we surrounded the enemy, who, the next morning, surrendered. But it was a hot little fight, and the interposition of nuns, wardens, epileptics, paupers, and workhouse doctors made it almost humorous—but not I fear for them. As far as I saw, however, everyone behaved decently, and the fight was a straight one—and though they nearly did for me, I bear them no ill-will. Yet fighting is a fool's game at best, because why should I have been killing these young fellow citizens of mine, and why should they have been killing my men? As the Italians say, "Chi Sa." Someone had blundered!

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**Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?**

## MOVING FORWARD

Men and women are asking themselves: are Votes for All at last to be granted? Are Mr. Asquith, Lord Crewe, and the other Liberal anti-Suffragists in the Cabinet converted to votes for women? Are Mr. Walter Long and other Tories converted to Human Suffrage?

Assuredly, though the deadlock still continues, the ice is beginning to break and the white feet of the Spirit who brings good tidings are drawing near.

But do not expect immediate results from the statements of Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons and from Lord Crewe in the House of Lords. Examine them carefully, and you will find tiresome little words slipped in here and there, "The women claim . . . from *their* point of view . . . if Parliament decided to consider their claim," and so on, which might be construed as extricating the Speaker from responsibility for action. Politicians habitually guide their course with so entire a lack of ordinary frankness that we are often tempted to think that, like some naughty little children they whisper "over-the-left" to themselves when they make a statement, to absolve their consciences from a sense of wrong-doing when the intended promise-breaking comes.

But we see no reason to doubt that the conversion of Mr. Asquith and other members of the Government is genuine. Indeed, it would be a miracle were it otherwise, for even to a statesman's sense of justice, it must be impossible to continue calling on women to do all, and more than all, the ordinary work of men as well as all, and more than all, the ordinary work of women, without realising at last that it is an appalling piece of effrontery to say that these women shall not vote. It is only because they persistently shut their eyes to the existence of working women and regarded only the leisured ladies who adorn, but do not labour in their homes, that Mr. Asquith and his fellows were able for so long to voice their anti-Suffrage prejudices without blushing. And it really is a most remarkable thing that Lords Curzon and Cromer have not been shamed into concealing them. Oh, the conversion of Mr. Asquith and his colleagues is genuine enough, but that is only a beginning. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and the majority of the Cabinet were life-long Home Rulers, but at the bidding of Lord Lansdowne and the other reactionaries, they disgracefully retired from the pledges they had made in regard to the Irish settlement. The deep and widespread misery and the acute state of unrest in Ireland ought surely to have induced Ministers to keep faith. But the Lords would have forced a General Election upon them had they done so, and Mr. Asquith does not trust the people.

In our struggle for the vote we have opposed to us the very same combination of powerful individuals who wrecked the Irish settlement. Unless the Adult Suffrage combination is so strong that it cannot be ignored, we shall meet precisely the same fate which befell the Irish. We need not think that *our* Cause is more in danger of betrayal than other causes. Only those causes escape betrayal in the political struggle which are too strongly backed for betrayal to be possible.

No one could fail to realise that who saw the Old Age Pensioners' deputation at the House of Commons the other day. The grandparents of the workers, worn and feeble, with the marks of toil upon them, tottered forward, appealing to the Members of Parliament, who stood reluctantly for a moment on the top of the Lobby steps: "We've come to ask you to get us a little more money, sir." Some of the Members turned away without pausing to listen, when they saw who had sent in the card which brought them out. Lord Lansdowne walked past, a hard, spare old man, clutching a large white envelope. A woman pleaded with him to speak to the old people, but he would not so much as turn his head.

Our hearts may well ache with bitterness as we think of the things done and undone in the House of Pretence. But the new days will come when the mass of the people awaken.

Nevertheless, we must not underrate the fact that prominent statesmen are converted to Votes for All. It is a definite stage that is necessary to success. Complete Human Suffrage, and we will have nothing less, is nearer than it has ever been. There is no mistaking that the Press, too, is beginning to declare itself in our favour, and that, also, is a necessary stage. The formation of the Adult Suffrage Committee in the House is also encouraging.

This is a time of cataclysmic happenings. Things may move swiftly forward. The Human Suffrage Bill may be on the Statute Book this year. But we must not be surprised or discouraged if there should be temporary failure. Such a thing as permanent failure is impossible.

Politicians talk of slipping the measure through as a Parliamentary question without any outside agitation, in order that the opponents may not be aroused. Our strength is to be found in the desire of the people for Human Suffrage, not in the wire-pulling of politicians, who have no power to aid democracy unless the pressure of the people is behind them, nor in the slothfulness of opponents who are already absolutely alert and working actively against us.

**As success draws nearer, obstacles of all kinds will be placed in our way. The *Times*, though professing a partial conversion to votes for women, suggests a referendum. The suggestion is perhaps made because there is no machinery for carrying it into effect. If there were such machinery we should not fear to submit our case to its arbitrament, for we know that the enfranchisement of every woman and man must eventually be desired by the vast mass of the people. We believe that a referendum taken now would show a majority for Human Suffrage. And even should a Press campaign succeed in defeating the proposal once, it could not succeed a second time. We should welcome the application of machinery of the Initiative Referendum and Recall to every important question. But we are not prepared to wait until politicians are converted to it.**

Between now and the meeting of Parliament we must work hopefully and continuously to secure Votes for All.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

## THE FRANCHISE
### IN THE COMMONS

Sir Edward Carson asked whether, in the Committee stage of the Registration Bill "it would be possible to so amend the Bill that machinery might be set up to enable soldiers and sailors and other persons who are absent on War work to record their votes?"

Sir John Simon asked whether it would be possible to propose in Committee the extension of the franchise to women. The Speaker replied: "The matter is not free from difficulty and doubt. . . . I do not think that an amendment to enfranchise soldiers and sailors, and women and other classes of the community, which are not specially contained in this Bill, would be admissible in Committee. If accepted, the result would be that instead of the Bill being a Bill for setting up a special register, it would come out as a Bill adding large numbers, millions, to the franchise, and that therefore it ought to be really a Franchise Bill. On the other hand, a certain number of people who have no qualification, are, under this Bill, to be admitted to the franchise, and if the House thinks fit to enable others to be registered, I think the House might do it by means of an Instruction. The proper course, therefore, if hon. members wish to have soldiers and sailors as such, or women, qualified, and introduced on to the register, would be to move an Instruction to that effect, and then the House will have a clear opportunity of deciding whether or not those classes are to be admitted. Having taken that decision, the admission could afterwards be made, and the necessary provisions could be inserted in the Bill to enable those particular classes to appear on the register." This statement is exceedingly interesting. We recall the Reform Bill of 1913, Mr. Asquith's promise that an opportunity should be given for a votes for women amendment to be moved and the Speaker's ruling that the amendment was out of order, and that no amendment to include women in a men's Franchise Bill could be in order. The Speaker did not mention the possibility of an Instruction then, but things have changed. The fact that the Prime Minister's hostility to the enfranchisement of women has been allayed, makes a considerable difference it appears. Nevertheless, we must be vigilant and active.

The Speaker added that machinery to enable persons serving away from their constituencies to record their vote would not be secured either by an Instruction or an amendment to the Registration Bill. A separate Bill to amend the Ballot Act would be required to enable polling booths to be set up in Mesopotamia or other places and to allow of taking votes openly as in the case of university elections or by some other process.

Sir Edward Carson said that the Parliamentary electorate is roughly 8,000,000, and that 2,000,000 men who, but for the War, would have the vote, are with the colours. The Registration Bill might put them on the register—it would not enable them to vote, 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 soldiers could not be brought from the East Coast, much less from abroad, to their constituencies, nor could the munition workers be brought back to vote from the Tyne to Woolwich. The wounded soldiers could not be brought out of Scottish hospitals to vote in the South of England. Therefore a Bill to amend the Ballot Act must be brought in. Referring to the fact that the Canadian soldiers from British Columbia have now been recording their votes in this country, he read the following letter:—

"I last week held a poll at Bramshott Camp for the British Columbia General Election. There was no difficulty. I had a hastily collected band of amateur helpers, and we polled about 1,700 men in eleven hours. The voting qualification was six months' residence in British Columbia immediately previous to enlistment, one month of which must have been in an electoral district. Being British subjects no age limit at all. Each man had to make an affidavit to the effect that he was qualified, and I then gave him his voting paper. It was all very simple, and I think we polled over 75 per cent. of possibles."

Sir Edward Carson complained that the Registration Bill, as it stands, might allow certain electors to vote in two places, and also that the definition of War work may be extended by Order in Council. Parliament, and not an Order in Council, should decide who should vote. He again declared that the enfranchisement of soldiers and sailors stands upon a different footing from that of women.

Sir John Simon said that the Registration Bill is "a miserable makeshift, satisfactory to nobody," it would add "a series of absentees" to the register. If it was right that a War worker should vote, he should vote because he was a War worker, not because before he started work he happened to be a lodger. The task of finding out who should be on the register would be most difficult. Was it to be entrusted to party agents or local officials? The Prime Minister had admitted the justice of women's claim to a vote in creating the Parliament of reconstruction after the War, but had said that the problem of their enfranchisement could not be dealt with now, because of the stress and strain of War time. But the stress and strain of the reconstruction period would be in its own way quite as great. It was not justifiable to say:—

"You are persons who, when problems of reconstruction come to be solved, will have a right to be heard," but "we propose a special register from which you are necessarily excluded, and we provide in Clause 3 of our Act that this special register may continue to operate, and be the basis of a new Parliament long after the War is over." Clause 3 provides that the special register shall come into operation in May, 1917, and shall exist till May, 1918, and unless Parliament otherwise directs, until May, 1919. Whatever else is done the Bill ought surely to be qualified by saying that the register is to be for the War period only.

The Prime Minister said that a General Election in time of War is a calamity. To set up adult suffrage would mean to devote months of Parliamentary time to it, and that everyone must agree that that is out of the question.

Sir John Simon said that he did not agree, and that in his view the adult suffrage solution would be found less complicated than the present Bill.

The Prime Minister promised to introduce a Bill to amend the Ballot Act in order that soldiers, sailors, and others who have left their homes may record their votes at the place where they are when the election takes place. But it might be impossible to have votes taken at the front. The votes of British Columbia soldiers were not being taken at the front.

Mr. Asquith agreed that the register created by the present Bill ought only to remain in force during the War, and perhaps a few months more. The Government would accept an Amendment to that effect.

The Prime Minister asked the House whether the Committee stage should be taken now or after the adjournment. He urged that it should be now, because the labour of preparing the register would be enormous, and if not commenced shortly it would be impossible to get it done by May 31st, the date up to which it had been fixed that Parliament should be prolonged.

Sir Edward Carson asked whether, if the Bill were postponed till after the recess, the Government would consider the possibility of a simpler procedure.

The Prime Minister said he would consider the matter, and that Mr. Long was "inclined to think that it might be done by Order in Council, under the Bill, as it stands. (We greatly distrust the growing practice of modifying legislation by Order in Council).

Mr. R. McNeill pointed out that the Prime Minister had said a day or two before, in regard to the possibility of enabling absentees to vote, "We have tried our very hardest to deal with that problem, but so far we have found it insoluble." A few days pressure had altered all that, and in the same way the Government might be induced to change its mind about other matters also. He was anxious to obtain votes for the soldiers and sailors, he did not consider the women's claim on the same footing, though he calls himself a Suffragist.

Mr. Dickinson urged that as the Prime Minister considered an election during the War unthinkable, he did not intend this register to be used for the election of a War Parliament. He had said that it ought not to be used for the election of an after-War Parliament charged with reconstruction. Therefore the new register was to be prepared at enormous labour and expense for no practical purpose. Mr. Dickinson urged that the Government should at once set up a Committee of the House to deal with the entire franchise question.

In order that the rights and claims of the returning soldier and the woman who had taken his place in War service might be reconciled, it was necessary that women should vote. He argued that after the second reading the Bill should go to a Select Committee, which should devise a simpler and better method, and report after the recess.

Major Hunt urged an election in most provocative and abusive terms, and quoted President Lincoln who, in 1864, said:—

"We cannot have a free Government without election, and if the War could force us to forego or postpone a national election it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruled us."

He also quoted Cromwell, who said of the Long Parliament that its Members were chiefly interested in looking after the interests of their friends and relatives.

Mr. Walter Long, who is in charge of the Bill, said that Members had criticised not the measure, but the existing franchise. He thought that the War had made it impossible to revert in our time to squabbling about things that seem far away and small to-day and to the condition in which "we paid men to keep men off the register in order that our friends might get on." It was ludicrous that up to a particular day in June a man might claim a vote, but if he did not claim then he could not get one for eighteen months or two years. How much better was the Canadian system, which had a continuous register and registration officials? If sacrifice were to be the basis of the franchise, what of the women in the R.A.M.C.? But supposing he and others agreed that only the enfranchisement of soldiers and sailors should be dealt with, Mr. Speaker had ruled that he could not prevent Members who desired it from plunging the House into women's Suffrage debates. Next to a General Election, Mr. Long could not imagine "anything more unworthy than that the House should plunge into debates on the franchise during the War."

(continued on page 538.)

# PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

August 15th.—Mr. Forster stated that the only conscientious objectors to be granted furlough are those whose cases have not been reached by the Central Tribunal during the currency of their sentences. Mr. King pointed out that one or two men sentenced only last week by court-martial are already on furlough. Mr. Forster was ignorant of the fact.

* * * *

Mr. Hayes Fisher explained that the fact that a man, holding a certificate of exemption from combatant service, has applied for a review of his certificate does not preclude his being called up for non-combatant service. Neither is the man necessarily allowed to appear at the hearing of his case.

* * * *

Mr. Thomas disclosed that soldiers were supplied to the private contractor engaged in laying about twenty-six miles of light railway in connection with No. 2 Filling Factory, Aintree, Liverpool, and paid Army rates and bonus of 15s. for three months. Mr. Anderson said that 70 soldiers had been lent to Brunner Monds at Army pay.

Mr. Forster evaded the point by repeating that in future current rates are to be paid, except in the case of working parties lent for two months. The two months, by the way, can be extended indefinitely.

This is another instance of promises made by Parliamentary representatives of the War Office being broken or distorted by the military.

* * * *

Mr. Thomas complained of the unjust practice of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company at Poole of not allowing their men to work a full week, nor sanctioning their working elsewhere to enable them to earn a living wage.

Is this the result of the so-called Nationalisation of the Railways? It shows that no system can be satisfactory which does not insure that the workers in the industry shall have a share in its management.

* * * *

Mr. Harcourt accounted for the rise in the price of bread by the fact that Northern Manitoba wheat had risen from 57s. to 72s. per quarter during the last four months.

### OBLIGING THE BANKERS.

A Bill to establish Municipal War Savings Banks was read a second time. It provides that work people may invest a proportion of their earnings through their employers; 3½ per cent. interest, free of income tax may be paid. Mr. Hazleton asked why, as the Treasury is anxious to get the people to invest as much of their savings as possible, anyone may not invest in the municipal banks? Someone replied: "To oblige the right hon. gentleman, the Member for the City of London." This, of course, is Sir Frederick Banbury, who represented the banking interest. Mr. Goldstone complained that the rate of interest is kept low to prevent the municipal bank from competing with privately owned concerns. The proviso that workers must pay in their savings through the employer is a most objectionable one.

* * * *

August 16th.—Mr. Forster explained that conscientious objectors who, after imprisonment, refuse to obey military orders will be dealt with in accordance with the Army Act, and will have no further opportunity of presenting their cases to the Central Tribunal—which means they will be sent to the front. What a sham the conscience clauses in the Military Service Act have proved!

* * * *

Mr. W. Thorne asked what hours and wages soldiers employed in loading barges are paid; and if civilians are being discharged from the Arsenal and soldiers put in their places; and what the soldiers employed by Leckam's, flour millers, at York, are paid? Mr. Llewelyn Williams asked what the soldiers working at the Llanelly Steel Works are paid; if any of them are medically unfit; if they paraded for being late in the morning; and how many of them had been steelworkers before the War?

Mr. Forster could not answer these questions.

### VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Mr. Snowden drew attention to a circular issued by Lord Curzon to Members of Parliament which stated that "the reasons against woman suffrage are as strong to-day as they were before the War. . . That it would be in the highest degree undesirable and dangerous that any measure of woman suffrage should pass into law before it has been submitted to the full and considered judgment of the country." Mr. Asquith said in reply that the circular "was signed by Lord Curzon, not in his capacity as a Minister of the Crown, but as an officer of an outside association which did not purport to state the views of His Majesty's Government."

Women must remember what happened in regard to Ireland. The Cabinet was pledged to take a certain course, but the reactionaries in the Ministry objected, and the settlement was destroyed.

* * * *

Mr. McKinnon Wood, in reply to Mr. Byrne, stated that the minimum scale for Civil Service clerks was *raised* to £50 in April of last year. The N.U.C. minimum is £91. It is time for the Government to follow suit.

* * * *

Dr. Addison explained the reductions of piece-work prices in the filling of fuses at the Arsenal by the fact that "altered and improved methods had been introduced." But what about the pledge that prices shall not be reduced?

* * * *

Mr. Will Thorne stated that Messrs. Adams, hydraulic engineering works, York, a controlled firm, had dismissed a number of men and women and given notice to others because they are members of the National Union of General Workers, and have been acting as delegates on behalf of such members.

* * * *

Mr. Barnes moved the adjournment of the House in order to protest against the delay in granting to disabled soldiers the temporary allowance of £1 a week that is supposed to tide a man over until the amount of his pension is settled.

Mr. Forster promised that the Record Office should convey the fact that a man is about to be discharged to the Temporary Pension Issue Office at Baker Street to prevent delay. He said that a man is entitled to £2 on his discharge, and that "he does take away with him at least £1."

This, in countless cases, is untrue as things are at present.

Mr. Hogge asked that the man should also take away in his pocket the book of drafts entitling him to £1 a week so that he could go with them to the local post office and get his £1 week by week.

Mr. Forster did not reply to this excellent suggestion.

August 17th.—Mr. Crooks pointed out that 200 soldiers were recently employed in the Army Ordnance Department and the Chief Inspection Department working on an average 13 hours on day and night shifts without extra pay, and marched to and from work; and asked whether in view of the pledges given against industrial conscription all departments at Woolwich will be placed under civilian control? Dr. Addison said the hours were nine by day and 10 by night.

* * * *

Mr. Snowden stated that the C.O. of the Reserve Battalion of the 20th Royal Welsh Fusiliers ordered a list of penalties to be read out which would be applied in future to all men who report sick and are are marked M.D. by the Medical Officer. These penalties include pack drill, 2 to 4.30 every Saturday afternoon, and fatigue duty every night. Sir Courtenay Warner spoke of a man who reported himself sick to the doctor, was sent back to parade without examination, and died. What barbarity!

* * * *

Colonel Yate demanded that cadet corps should be established in all secondary schools. Parents should notice this!

* * * *

Mr. Harcourt announced that the average rate of freight in July, 1914, for wheat to the United Kingdom from Philadelphia or Baltimore was 2s. 4½d. per quarter, whilst the last average was 11s. 5d.

Somebody is making money out of the house-wife!

### DUBLIN RECONSTRUCTION.

A Bill for the Reconstruction of Dublin was introduced by the new Chief Secretary, Mr. Duke. It took the form of authorising a loan to the Dublin Corporation which that body would lend at ½ per cent. to those whose premises had been damaged. Mr. Tim Healy opposed it on the ground that it would give the Dublin Corporation power to dictate to property owners. Our view is that the powers of the Dublin Corporation should be extended to correspond with those of English Corporations. We think that the proposal to set up a Committee to overrule the decisions of the Corporation a dangerous one. If, as is alleged, the members of the City Council no longer represent the electorate, there should be a new election.

* * * *

The Bill to prolong the life of Parliament was read a third time. Amendments limiting the duration of any Parliament elected on the proposed new register, or on any not including women, were declared out of order.

* * * *

August 21st.—Mr. Snowden said that Major Lewis, the recruiting officer at Cardiff, wrote to Mrs. Collins, whose husband is in the A.S.C., telling her that if she did not quit the cottage of T. W. Lewis, a stipendiary magistrate of Cardiff, she would get no assistance from the military. Also that the woman, her children, and furniture were put into the road by the police.

* * * *

The Prime Minister stated, in reply to Sir John Simon, that the suggestion of the President of the Local Government Board to set up a representative conference on electoral reform was a "very valuable one." He hoped "to be able to give effect to it," and that an indication of the procedure to be adopted might shortly be made.

* * * *

The Prime Minister stated that the Government is satisfied, after full inquiry into the condition of old-age pensioners, that "there are cases of hardship which call for relief and for which provision must be made." But he refused to say what the Government will do.

### PEACE.

Sir William Byles called attention to the statement of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Herr Zimmerman, that the German Government has often declared its willingness to enter into peace negotiations, and that the Entente, under pressure from England, has never shown such readiness; and asked whether, in view of the desire for Peace expressed by a meeting of Socialists at Leipzic, and other such manifestations, the British Government is willing to respond.

The Prime Minister said that the German Government has as yet shown no disposition to agree to peace "except upon terms that would be intolerable or humiliating to some of the Allies." Sir H. Dalziel asked whether terms of any kind have been suggested. The Prime Minister replied, "only what we have seen announced."

We wish that our country would hasten to take the first steps towards Peace.

* * * *

Mr. Bowerman said that at Woolwich Arsenal it is the practice for workpeople arriving half an hour late, through causes beyond their control, to be suspended for the day, in some cases two days.

Mr. Lloyd George calls this "humanising industry!"

* * * *

Mr. Bowerman disclosed the fact that Messrs. Cockerell, of Richmond Wharf, Plymouth, has discharged from 30 to 40 skilled workmen and labourers and taken on soldiers, and that soldiers receiving Army pay are employed by contractors building hutments at Crownhill, Dunstan, and Saltash. Mr. Forster replied that under the new regulations soldiers lent in working parties are paid the local rates. However, it seems they have no option, but must obey orders and do any job they are sent to do.

What is this but industrial conscription?

## WAR PROFITS

The report of the Public Accounts Committee shows that the Army hut contractors have been piling up profits. Sir John Jackson, Ltd., at first agreed to work at "bare cost," and did £400,000 worth of hutting on these terms. When in possession of the work this firm demanded a commission on new contracts of 5 per cent., with 1½ per cent. to cover standing charges. On these terms three and a half million pounds worth of huts were erected, and other "patriotic" firms had to be treated similarly. Moreover, commission had to be paid on the cost of everything supplied to them by the Government. Sir J. Jackson got £150,000 in commission on this deal. He treated his workers particularly badly, by the way. The total commissions paid amounted to £402,900 on £12,061,000.

The Consolidated Cambrian Company's profits on coal in 1914-15 were £139,807, but in 1915-16 they increased to £185,230. William Cory & Son's were £125,328 and £453,136 respectively, after deducting 50 per cent. excess profits duty.

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As a result of the Clyde Dilution Committee, it is announced that 14,000 women have been introduced into about 150 shipyards. We regret that the conditions are the same as those under which women are working in munition factories. This will mean more trouble.

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Sir John Simon has put down the following notice of motion to be discussed by the Commons immediately after the recess:—

"That in the opinion of the House the Parliament to deal with industrial and social reconstruction after the war should be elected on a wide and simple franchise exercised by both men and women, and that therefore legislation establishing such franchise is urgently required and should be passed during the War."

## HUMANISING INDUSTRY!

Mr. Montagu, the new Minister of Munitions, gave a most glowing account of the work of his department, in the course of which he said that there are 2,250,000 munition workers, 400,000 of whom are women. He said:—

"Indeed, it is not too much to say that our armies have been saved and victory assured largely by the women in the munition factories. . . . . I do not want to elaborate this point . . . . but I ask the House to consider this, together with the work done by the women in hospital, in agriculture, in transport trades, and in every type of clerical occupation, and I would respectfully submit when time and opportunity offer, where is the man now who would deny to women the civil rights which she has earned by hard work?"

Mr. W. C. Anderson replied to this by saying that one member of the Cabinet, Lord Curzon, had been circularising Members of Parliament against the enfranchisement of women, and that Mr. Montagu would have to argue the matter out with him. But at the moment Mr. Anderson said that he himself was as much concerned with the industrial as with the civil rights of women. At Llanelly National Steel Shell Factory, 4s. 6d. was deducted from a girl's wages to pay for an overall, yet on the other side of the form authorising the deduction it was stated that War service badges and overalls remain the property of the factory, and must be surrendered on leaving. This particular girl had 5s. 1½d. deducted from her wages, including National Health Insurance, 6d. for a medical fund, and 3d. for hospital.

In July, 1915, Mr. Lloyd George had promised the women fair wages, in a speech costing the nation with the procession that led up to it, £3,000. Yet in July, 1916, he had adopted the Elizabethan principle of fixed wages and had fixed a wage for women not included in L2, of 4d. and 4½d. per hour. This circular contained no guarantee that piece workers shall be properly dealt with, it made no provision for extra pay for Sunday, overtime, or night work.

Mr. Anderson complained further that whilst the workers were controlled, profits were not, and that the Munitions Act was the cause of friction and bitterness. Girls earning low wages were refused discharge certificates allowing them to go where they could get proper pay. Frivolous charges had been brought, a man had been fined for "answering back" his foreman. Industrial conscription was being introduced. Men who were active in their Trade Unions were dismissed, and the military were notified. A man at Ebbw Vale, who gave his employer notice, was told that notice would not be accepted, and that if he persisted in leaving, the military would be informed.

Dr. Addison replied to the charge that prosecutions are trivial, by saying that there have been only 6,518 prosecutions under the Munitions Act. It seems to us an appallingly large number. He talked in his usual tiresome fashion about the benefits conferred on munition workers, and prated much of canteens which, by the way, have been largely provided by the enterprise of private individuals, and the cost of which is covered by the payments of the workers. "We have actually helped to provide crèches where married women can leave their children," he said, and when asked whether the Ministry gives grants for crèches he said "we do." Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck and Mr. Will Crooks declared that at Woolwich application for such grants had been made and refused. So perhaps Dr. Addison has made a mistake.

Mr. Barnes said that in the Manchester area the Ministry of Munitions deals very meanly in regard to the £1 a week which is supposed to be secured by L2 to women doing men's work. Working hours in the district vary in different factories from 53 to 47 per week. The men in the district get the standard wage, whether they work in a 53 or 47 hours' shop, but the Ministry of Munitions only pay £1 to women who work 53 hours a week. In the National Munitions Factory, Manchester, he said the women work 48 hours, and are paid forty-eight fifty thirds of £1.

Mr. Lloyd George said that in regard to women's wages he had followed the advice of the Labour Supply Committee, of which Miss Mary Marcarthur is a member. (Oh, these committees!) He complained that Mr. Anderson was given to "strident nagging," and asserted that the Ministry of Munitions has taken action to "humanise industry," which will effect an "industrial revolution."

Alas, for his hypocrisy! Perhaps the industrial revolution is nearer than Mr. Lloyd George thinks. No one will acquit him of a share in it!

* * *

Miss Mary Macarthur states that a certain employer who had offered to pay his women workers 6½d. an hour withdrew the offer on learning that Order 447 applied to his factory.

* * * *

## PERSECUTION

Mr. Forster's statement on August 16th that conscientious objectors who refuse alternative service, and who have served their original sentences of imprisonment, will be subject to the ordinary provisions of the Army Act is a most serious one. If Mr. Forster and the Government mean what they say, these men are likely to be sentenced to death. The Army Act, Section 9 (1) provides that:—

> Every person subject to Military Law who disobeys in such manner as to show a wilful defiance of authority any lawful demand given personally by his superior officer, shall, on conviction by Court Martial, be liable to suffer death or such punishment as in this Act mentioned.

The Act provides for complete exemption for conscientious objectors, but complete exemption is never granted.

Those who accept alternative service are put to road making at soldier's pay. There are no separation allowances for the dependants of men doing "alternative service." If the dependants are in distress, they may apply, as other destitute persons may, to the Poor Law, but, unlike any others, they will receive what paltry doles the Guardians may agree to make to them through the medium of the police. Surely it might have been expected that the Government would have refrained from persecuting the children and relatives, and that, as the bread-winner of the family has been removed under the Military Service Act, the usual military separation allowance would have been paid!

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We urge our readers to renew their efforts to secure signatures to the Peace Memorial.

THE
## WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

**To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.**

***Entrance Fee ... ... ... 1d.***

***Minimum Subscription... 1d. a month***

## LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25th.
"Whitehouse," 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Gregory, Miss Lynch.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3.30 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Shlette.
Ordnance Road, 7.30 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Beamish.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th.
Copenhagen Place, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Custom House, 12.15 p.m., Miss Price.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 27th.
Osborn Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Cressall.
The Square, Woolwich, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Food Prices Demonstration, Hyde Park, 4 p.m.
MONDAY, AUGUST 28th.
Club Row, 12 (noon), Mrs. Gregory, Miss Price.
Lesbia Road, 7.30 p.m., Mr. Mackinlay, Mrs. Walker.
Green Gate, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 29th.
Piggott Street, 1 p.m., Miss Price.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 to 10 p.m., Reading Room.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30th.
53 St. Leonard's Street, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. M. Lansbury.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st.
Morpeth Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.
Ordnance Road, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd.
Grundy Street, 11 a.m., Miss Price.
Bow Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Conference.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd.
Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead, 6.30 p.m., Miss O'Callaghan, Mr. Mackinlay.

### W.S.F. BRANCHES.

Bow, 400 Old Ford Road. Secretary, Miss Price.—DREADNOUGHT sales week ending August 19th, 930. Mrs. Holloway, 205; Miss O'Brien, 202; Miss Harriett, 176; Mrs. Crabb, 70; Miss Price, 69; Mrs. Greer, 65; Miss Mackay, 55; Mrs. Farrall, 18; general, 70.

LEEDS. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Hunter, 7 Sugdenfold, Armley.—This branch sells about 200 DREADNOUGHTS each week, and is very active. Miss Stephen, from the London section, will speak on August 26th, Miss H. Burgess on September 3rd, Alderman A. Pickles on September 17th. New members are being enrolled every week. The branch greatly regrets the loss of Mr. Holmes, who has been claimed by the Military Service Act, and who so ably filled up all gaps either as speaker or chairman.

PRUDHOE. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Parks, 4 Riding Terrace, Mickley Square, Stockfield-on-Tyne.—A branch of the W.S.F. was formed at Mrs. Drake's meeting. The Human Suffrage resolution was carried unanimously. Mrs. Parks has kindly offered to act as secretary. She proposes to work very hard for the DREADNOUGHT, and starts with taking twelve copies weekly.

## W.S.F. FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Conference, September 2nd, 3 p.m., at 400 Old Ford Road, E., on "The Industrial and Political Position of Women Now and After the War."

Bow Women's Hall first indoor meeting, September 10th, 7.30 p.m. Mr. Arthur Field will speak on "The Position of Women in Islam." Chair, Mrs. Bouvier; songs, Miss Helsby.

Every Thursday in October and November At Homes will be held at Chandos Hall (21a Maiden Lane, W.C.), at 3.30 p.m. Thursday, October 5th, 3.30 p.m., Miss Eva Gore-Booth, "Supremacy of Conscience"; Miss S. Pankhurst. Thursday, October 12th, 3.30 p.m., Mr. Arthur Field, "Woman in Turkey, Past and Present"; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

Caxton Hall Exhibition, December 7th, 8th, and 9th, from 3 to 10 p.m. daily.

### GOLDER'S GREEN VISIT.

The visit to the Golder's Green Garden City, which is being arranged for the W.S.F. by kind invitation of the Hampstead I.L.P., is postponed to September 17th.

## FOOD PRICES DEMONSTRATION

The London District Council of the National Union of Railwaymen is organising a procession and demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday, August 27th, at 4 o'clock, to protest against the Government's inaction on the question of the rise in the cost of living. The Eastern contingent will start from Mile End Waste at 1.30 p.m., and the members of the East London Section of the W.S.F. are asked to join up there with their banners.

WOMAN TRAVELLER with business experience wanted.—Apply Toy Factory, 45 Norman Road, Bow, E.

WANTED: A DIANTHA. (See Mrs. Gilman's "What Diantha Did.") Suffragette, officer's wife with young baby, requires HELPER with up-to-date ideas to run small house; North of England; winter months. Required to take over cooking, strict accounts and share the housework. Soldier servant does all rough work. Unable to offer large salary, but much free time, a congenial atmosphere, and plenty of scope for propaganda work for keen suffragist.—Write, Mrs. Giles, Stone Cottage, Hengoed, near Oswestry.

**Clippings of material of all kinds (must measure at least 5 by 6 inches) can be used in our Toy Factory at 45 Norman Road, Bow, E., and will be most gratefully received if friends will kindly send them.**

**ELECTRIC MACHINE BAKERY**
**91 BURDETT ROAD, MILE END**
**W. WOODS & SONS,** *Family Bakers*

### FRANCHISE—(continued from page 536).

Sir H. Meux and others declared that an election in the trenches would be disastrous.

Commander Bellairs stated that he had been called out of the House by representatives of the Women's Social and Political Union, with whom he had always differed in the past, who had authorised him to say "that they repudiate the statement made by the Prime Minister, (that the claim of women to be included in the next extension of the franchise cannot be denied). They express the utmost anxiety that the soldiers and sailors should be given the vote . . . they authorise me to say that they will not allow themselves to be used to prevent the soldiers and sailors from being given the vote."

Mr. Bonar Law then stated that the Prime Minister had asked him to say that the debate had shown that the Committee stage of the Bill could not be taken before the adjournment.

The Registration Bill was then read a second time.

The Bill to extend the life of Parliament for eight months was also read a second time.

### IN THE LORDS

August 21st.—Lord Crewe, in moving the Second Reading of the Parliament and Local Elections Bill, said that nobody could dispute the reasonableness of the argument that if large additions were made to the franchise in respect of War service, the claims of women ought to be considered.

Lord Cromer asked for a definite pledge that women's suffrage would not be introduced into the Registration Bill.

The Marquess of Crewe: I think I can promise my noble friend it won't be introduced on behalf of the Government. As he knows, the opinions of many members of His Majesty's Government are completely different on this subject. The Government desire that the interval of time before the end of the War should be taken up by full consideration by representative people holding quite different views in normal times on the subject of how a real representative Parliament can be got together at the end of the War.

It cannot be disputed that such an examination must cut deep into a number of our old political differences, but it is hoped that the frame of mind which has been brought about by the War may induce the consideration of all these difficult questions in a somewhat new temper, and with at any rate a tolerable chance of arriving at a conclusion which will be accepted by all. It is generally agreed that if a Parliament had to be elected on the imperfect and incomplete register, which is the best we can now produce, it should not be a Parliament running for the full term of years.

The Marquess of Salisbury said he gathered from the noble marquess's speech that before the end of the War they would be engaged in producing the greatest Reform Bill of our life, a Bill which would settle the whole subject of the qualification, woman suffrage, and other things. The curious view seemed to prevail in the mind of the Government that a time at which they were occupied in carrying on the war of a century was a good opportunity to settle these far-reaching and difficult questions, just as they thought they could settle the Irish question then. They would only make the same mess if they followed the same policy. The thing could not and ought not to be done. To talk of doing this at the fag end of a Parliament was almost insane. Nevertheless, he desired that the soldiers abroad should be enabled to vote. He proposed to table a Bill with this object next day.

Earl Cromer said that a very considerable number of anti-suffragists had not changed their minds, and their objection to votes for women would probably be as strong after the War as it had been before. There were only two possible solutions—one to exclude women altogether, and the other to grant adult suffrage to all men and to all women. The latter solution would raise the electorate from about eight millions to about twenty-six millions, and would put the women in a majority of about 1,300,000. Some of the advocates of women's suffrage appeared to assume that they had already won their case, but they were rather premature. If they thought they were going to have a walk-over they were labouring under a very great delusion. There were a considerable number of anti-suffragists who, although quiescent at present, were fully determined at the proper time to offer the most resolute opposition to a measure which, in their opinion, would be highly detrimental to the best interests of the country.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking for the Government, said that the trouble was that whilst they were all ready to admit that there should be an adequate treatment of the register, they were none of them able to agree as to what an adequate treatment really was. Therefore, the Governmen had tried to steer a middle course.

## DEPUTATION TO LORD ROBERT CECIL

Lord Robert Cecil received a deputation from the Workers' Suffrage Federation on Saturday, August 19th. He stipulated that the proceedings should be private. The deputation came away convinced of the need for renewed effort if Human Suffrage is to be secured.

* * * *

A Parliamentary Adult Suffrage Committee, consisting of members of all parties, has been formed.

**Send a Donation to our Campaign Fund**

## A DEPUTATION FROM SCOTLAND

The Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage sent an influential deputation to London last week-end. Mr. Asquith refused to see them, but they interviewed Mr. Gulland, the Chief Liberal Whip. Baillie Hamilton Brown, a Glasgow Labour Councillor, Mr. Brunton, Trustee of the Edinburgh Town Council, Mr. Campbell, President of the Edinburgh Trades Council, Councillor Drummond, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Ferguson, a representative Glasgow business man, all spoke of their determination to fight to secure votes for women. Mr. Gulland told the deputation that it had reason to be satisfied with the way things were shaping. Councillor Stewart, of Glasgow, said that they wanted a definite assurance that if there were to be any change in the franchise at all, women would be included.

The members of the N.M.F. deputation have sent resolutions to Sir Edward Carson and Lord Curzon, calling on them to refrain from "frivolous and dangerous opposition" to votes for women. A letter has also been sent to Mr. Asquith stating that the woman of 21 is the equal of the man of 21; that the Government ought not to hesitate to do the right thing because there are more women than men, and that controversy on that point will not arise unless it is fostered by Members of Parliament.

**Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.**

**All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.**

### GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Miss E. W. Pearson, £1 1s.; Mrs. & Miss Branch, £1; Mrs. Smith, £1; The Misses Gliksten, £1; Mrs. Bolton, 15s.; Miss H. J. Pole, 10s.; Nurse Connolly, 10s.; Miss E. Gulland, 5s.; G. J. Jones, Esq., 5s. COLLECTIONS.—Mrs. Boyce £4 16s. 8d.; Mrs. Drake (High Spen), £1 13s.; T. Pye, Esq. (Armley), 14s.; Mrs. Drake (Consett I.L.P.), 10s. 2d.; Mrs. Drake (Prudhoe), 8s. 0½d.; Chandos Hall Joint Committee, 6s. 4½d.; General Members' Meeting, 2s. 6½d.; Osborn Street, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Drake (Cornsay W.S.F.), 2s. 6d.

DREADNOUGHT FUND.—Lady Margaret Sackville, £5; Mr. & Mrs. W. Lansbury, £3 3s.; Mrs. Lancaster, £2 10s.; Mrs. Hartley Withers, £2 2s.; Miss Lester, £1 1s.; Mrs. E .M. Edwards, £1; H. W. Nevinson, Esq., £1; Miss Mintern Scott, £1; Mrs. Smith, 17s. 6d.; Mrs. Richmond, 10s.; Mr. & Mrs. Pye, 10s.; "Devotee of National Economy," 10s.; Miss O'Brien, 10s.; Mrs. R. Buckley, 10s.; Mrs. Spence Watson, 7s. 6d.; "Frisbys," 7s. 6d.; Mrs. Godwin, 6s. 11d.; H. J. Trimmel, Esq., 5s. 6d.; F. Beamish, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. A. E. Cannon, 5s.; Mrs. Robertson, 5s.; Mrs. Durant, 3s.; A. R. Flemming, Esq., 2s. 6d.; G.S.P., 2s. 6d.; H. Sandon, Esq., 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Hutty, 2s.; Miss M. A. Barker, 2s.; Mrs. O'Connell, 2s.; Mrs. M. Harvey, 2s.; Miss E. Gore, 1s. 6d.; Miss Helen Lindsay, 1s.; Mrs. Herzberg, 1s.; Miss E. Brabner, 1s.; Miss Ruth Hancock, 1s.; S. W. (Pendleton), 1s.; F. Thomas, Esq., 1s.; Miss C. J. Henderson, 1s.; Thomas Orr, Esq., 9d.; Mrs. Meltzer, 8d.

MILK & GENERAL DISTRESS.—Mrs. W. A. Tennant, £6; K. Gardner Esq., £5; Mrs. Parker, 5s.; George Metcalf, £5; The Misses Gulland & Friends, £2 13s.; Misses Piele, £1; R. W. Cassels, Esq., £1; L. D. Bowlby, 4 dols. 10 cents; Nurse Hebbes, 12s.; Miss H. J. Pole, 10s.; Miss Bulpin, 2 dols.; Mrs. Hughes, 2 dols.; Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly), 5s.; Mrs. Cowlishaw (monthly), 1 dol.; G. Clarke, Esq., 1 dol.; Miss Dean (monthly), 1 dol.; Mrs. Hodges, 1 dol.; Mrs. H. J., 1 dol.; Mrs. Ibbotson, 1 dol.; Miss Lett, 1 dol.; G. Mackern, 1 dol.; Mrs. Pratt, 1 dol.; Mrs. Phillips, 1 dol.; Miss Smith, 1 dol.; Mrs. Udny, 1 dol.; Miss Udny, 1 dol; Dia Wollman, 1 dol.; Mr. & Mrs. Pye, 3s. 6d.; "Two Northern Men," 3s.; "The Byrt," Inverness, 2s. 6d.; F. Thomas, Esq., 1s.; Mr. P. Walters, 1s. COLLECTIONS.—Babies' House (Nelson, N.Z.), £3 10s.; L.S.A. Toolroom, £1 8s. 4d.; Arthur E. Powell, Esq., £1 6s. 6d.; Mrs. Crabb, 16s. 11d.; Mothers at Bow Clinic, 13s.; Mrs. Aspland, 9s. 9d.; Miss Lynch & L. Bowker (Cubitt Town), 9s. 2½d.; Mrs. Groves & Miss T. Barker (Green's Yard), 6s. 2d.; Eric Chamberlain (5½ years), 5s.; Miss Molly Newman, 2s.

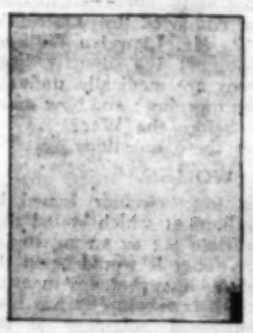
ROOF GARDEN.—Miss E. Gulland, 5s.

CLOTHES, &c.—Mrs. Crosland Taylor, Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Mrs. Hundt (and cradle).

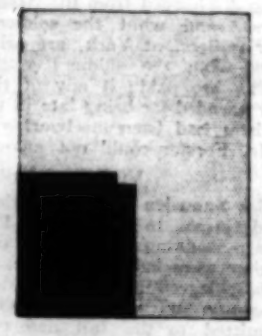
GROCERIES.—Hampstead National Food Fund.

FLOWERS.—Mrs. Stavers, Mrs. Questier, Mrs. Lamming.


# A Message to Mothers



**Babies Fed on Glaxo.**
Showing the small percentage of deaths from Summer Diarrhœa.
MORTALITY RATE:
**4 per 1,000**



**Babies Fed Otherwise.**
Showing the alarmingly high percentage of deaths from Summer Diarrhœa
MORTALITY RATE:
**232 per 1,000**

THE Summer of 1911 was the hottest we had had for 54 years, and Summer Diarrhœa had a regular harvest. There was one town where they saved babies, though the same sun was just as fierce there as elsewhere, and this, too, in spite of it being a densely populated manufacturing town—Rotherham.

In the Annual Health Report for 1912, appears the following:—

"During the month of September 240 babies "under one year were fed on Glaxo, and only "one died. This gives an infantile mortality "rate of 4 per 1,000 births . . . . Among "the remainder—about 160—37 died, which "yields an infant mortality rate of 232 per "1,000 births."

*The address of Glaxo is:—*
*Dept. 52, 155 Great Portland Street, London, W.*
*Proprietors of Glaxo are:—*
*Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd., London and Wellington, N.Z.*

16086


## DEAL WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

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